

EASY-TO-LOAD SHEET PROTECTORS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates sheet protectors for holding sheet material such a paper and the like. U.S. Patent No. 6,012,866 assigned to Avery Dennison Corporation of Pasadena, California, described conventional fabrication techniques for sheet protectors, which patent in its entirety is incorporated herein by reference.

[0002] A conventional sheet protector **50** for holding a piece of sheet material **52** is shown in FIG. 1. The sheet protector **50** includes a front panel **54** and a back panel **56** that are configured to form a pocket **58** with an opening **60**. The pocket **58** and the opening **60** have equal widths indicated by reference alpha W_O . The piece of paper **52** has a width W_S that is slightly less than the width W_O of the opening **60**. For example, for a standard piece of paper having a width of $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the width W_O of the opening **60** is typically about $8\frac{11}{16}$ inches. Accordingly, the width W_O of the opening **60** is only about $\frac{3}{16}$ inch larger than the width W_S of the paper **52**, or only about $\frac{3}{32}$ inch on either side of the paper **52** when received within the pocket **58**. In other words, the width W_O of the opening **60** is about 2.2% larger than the width W_S of the paper **52**.

[0003] To insert the paper **52** into the sheet protector **50**, a person needs to align the leading edge of the paper **52** with the opening **60** and then to urge the paper **52** into the pocket **58**. If the leading edge of the paper **52** is not aligned within the $\frac{3}{16}$ tolerance, then the paper **52** will bind with one of the ends of the opening **60**. Accordingly, care needs to be taken to ensure alignment of the paper **52** and the opening **60** in an otherwise relatively simple operation.

[0004] Accordingly, there is a need for a sheet protector that allows a relatively large degree of tolerance between the width of the opening of the pocket and the size of the sheet material being inserted into the pocket. The present invention satisfies this need.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] The present invention relates to sheet protectors. The invention also relates to sheet protectors which are designed to facilitate the insertion of sheet material.

[0006] According to one embodiment of the invention and by way of example only, a sheet protector may include a front panel and a back panel attached together to form a pocket and a margin. The pocket may have an opening extending along a top edge of the panels. The margin may extend along a side of the pocket that is substantially orthogonal to the opening. The opening may extend a distance into the margin such that a width of the opening is greater than a width of the pocket. For example, the width of the opening may be at least about 2% greater than the width of the pocket.

[0007] According to another embodiment, a sheet protector may include a sheet of material folded about a fold line to form the front panel and the back panel, with each panel having a top edge, a bottom edge, and side edges. The panels may be welded together at a bottom weld line located along the bottom edges of the panels, at an outer weld line located along or near the side edges that are opposite the fold line, and at an inner weld line located in a spaced relationship from the outer weld line. A margin may then be defined between the outer and inner weld lines, and a pocket may be defined between the panels and within the fold line, the bottom weld line, and the inner line, with the opening being defined along the top edges of the panels. The inner weld line may extend to a location that is short of the top edges of the panels, such that the opening of the pocket extends a distance into the margin.

[0008] One of the advantages of the sheet protectors of the invention is that the opening of the pocket is significantly greater than the width of the sheet material to be inserted into the pocket. Accordingly, the likelihood of the sheet material binding on the edges of the opening is significantly reduced. In addition, particular care need not be taken when inserting sheet material into the pocket because of the relatively great tolerance between the size of the opening and the size of the sheet material.

[0009] Other features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from a consideration of the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

- [0010] FIG. 1 is a plan view of a sheet protector according to the prior art;
- [0011] FIG. 2 is a plan view of a sheet protector, partially cut away, according to a number of embodiments;
- [0012] FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the sheet protector of FIG. 1 taken along line 3—3;
- [0013] FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of the sheet protector of FIG. 1 taken along line 4—4;
- [0014] FIG. 5 is a plan view of a sheet protector according to a number of other embodiments;
- [0015] FIG. 6 is a plan view of a sheet protector according to still other embodiments;
- [0016] FIG. 7 is an enlarged fragmentary view of a notched corner of the sheet protector of FIG. 6;
- [0017] FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view of the sheet protector of FIG. 6 taken along line 8—8;
- [0018] FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view of the sheet protector of FIG. 6 taken along line 9—9 of FIG. 7;
- [0019] FIG. 10 is a plan view of a sheet protector according to further embodiments; and
- [0020] FIG. 11 is a plan view of a sheet protector according to yet still other embodiments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0021] Referring more particularly to FIGS. 2 and 3 of the drawings, a sheet protector 100 is designed so that a piece of sheet material may be easily inserted into the sheet protector. In contrast to conventional designs, the sheet protectors 100 have an increased tolerance in size between a pocket opening and a piece sheet material for which the sheet protector is configured.

[0022] In a number of embodiments, the sheet protector 100 may include a front panel 102 and a back panel 104 attached together to form a pocket 106 and a margin 108. The pocket 106 may have an opening 110 extending along one side or edge of the panels, e.g., a top edge 112. The margin 108 may extend along a side of the pocket 106, which side is indicated by reference numeral 114 in FIG. 3, such that the margin 108 may be described as being substantially orthogonal to the opening 110 or to the top edge 112 of the panels 102 and 104.

[0023] In some of the embodiments, the opening 110 may extend a distance into the margin 108 as indicated by reference alpha E, thereby resulting in a width W_O of the opening 110 being greater than a width W_P of the pocket 106. This relationship between the width W_O of the opening 110 and the width W_P of the pocket 106 is also shown in the embodiments of the sheet protectors 100 illustrated in FIGS. 5 and 6.

[0024] As an example of this relationship in the widths, embodiments in which the sheet protector 100 is configured for holding a standard sheet piece of paper measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 11 inches will be used (such as paper 52 of FIG. 1). Referencing FIG. 2, the width W_P of the pocket 106 may be about $8\frac{11}{16}$ inches, and the width W_O of the opening 110 may be about $9\frac{3}{16}$ inches, such that the distance E may be about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Accordingly, in this example, the width W_O of the opening 110 is over 8% larger than the width W_S of the standard piece of paper and about 6% (specifically 5.76%) greater than the width W_P of the pocket 106. In the embodiments shown in FIGS. 5 and 6 in which the opening 110 extends between side edges 122a and 122b, the distance E may be about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, such that the width W_O of the opening 110 is over 9.5% larger than the width W_S of a standard sheet of paper and about 7% (specifically 7.19%) greater than the width W_P of the pocket 106. Generally speaking, in many embodiments the width W_O of the opening 110 may be at least about 2% greater than the width W_P of the pocket 106.

[0025] In other embodiments, the sheet protector **100** may be described as including a sheet **116** of material folded about a fold line **118** to form the front panel **102** and the back panel **104**. Each of the panels **102** and **104** may be described as having the top edge **112**, a bottom edge **120**, and side edges **122a** and **122b**. As shown in FIG. 3, the fold line **118** may be described as defining edges **122b** of the panels **102** and **104**. In many embodiments, the sheet material **116** may be transparent so that an article received within the pocket **106** may be viewed.

[0026] In many embodiments, the panels **102** and **104** may be welded together at a bottom weld line **124** located along or near the bottom edges **120** of the panels, at an outer weld line **126** located along or near the side edges **122a** that are opposite the fold line **118**, and at an inner weld line **128** located in a spaced relationship from the outer weld line **126**. The margin **108** may then be defined as being located either between the outer and inner weld lines **126** and **128** or between the inner weld line **128** and side edges **122a**, the latter embodiment of which is illustrated in FIG. 3. In these embodiments, the pocket **106** may be defined between the panels **102** and **104** and within the fold line **118**, the bottom weld line **120**, and the inner line **128**, with the opening being defined along the top edges **112** of the panels.

[0027] In a number of embodiments, the inner weld line **128** may extend from, for example, the bottom weld line **124** to a location that is short of the top edges **112** of the panels **102** and **104**, which is indicated by reference alpha I in FIGS. 2, 5, and 6, such that the opening **110** of the pocket **106** extends a predetermined distance into the margin **108**. Although shown in the drawings, it is not necessary for the inner weld line **128** to intersect or cross the bottom weld line **124**.

[0028] In the embodiment of the sheet protector **100** shown in FIG. 2, the outer weld line **126** extends to the top edges **112** of the panels **102** and **104**. Alternatively, in the embodiments shown in FIGS. 5 and 6, the outer weld line **126** may extend to a location that is short of the top edges **112** of the panels **102** and **104**, which is indicated by reference alpha O in FIGS. 5 and 6, such that the opening **110** of the pocket **106** extends completely through the margin **108**, i.e., to side edges **122a**.

[0029] In many of the embodiments, the panels **102** and **104** may be welded together along a margin weld line **130** that may extend from the inner weld line **128** to the outer weld line **126**.

The margin weld line 130 may be substantially perpendicular to the weld lines 126 and 138 or, alternatively, may be angled with respect thereto as shown in the drawings.

[0030] As shown in the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 2, the margin weld line 130 may intersect the outer weld line 126 at or near a top margin corner 132 of the panels 102 and 104 (or at the top edges 112 of the panels). Alternatively, as shown in the embodiments illustrated in FIGS. 5 and 6, the margin weld line 130 may intersect the outer weld line 126 at a location spaced from the top edges 112 of the panels 102 and 104, for example, at the location indicated by reference alpha O. In some of the embodiments, the location at which the margin weld line 130 intersects the outer weld line 126 may be at least about ¼ inch from the top edges 112 of the panels 102 and 104. Other embodiments regarding this location are described below.

[0031] Referencing FIGS. 5 and 6, in many of the embodiments, the panels 102 and 104 may have a notch 134 disposed at an upper area of the margin 108 (i.e., the top margin corner 132 as represented in the embodiment shown in FIG. 2 may be cut off). In the embodiment shown in FIGS. 6 and 7, the notch 134 of the front panel 102 may be smaller in size than the notch 134' of the back panel 104. As specifically shown in FIG. 7, the differently sized notches 134 and 134' may define a tab 136 on the front panel 102 (that is, the tab 136 may be defined as the portion of the front panel 102 that extends beyond the back panel 104 at the notch 134). The tab 136 may facilitate the initial feeding of a piece of sheet material into the pocket 106.

[0032] In addition, the notch 134 may be angled between the top edges 112 and side edges 122a (as shown by notch 134 of the front panel 102 in FIG. 6). Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 5, the notch 134 may include a discontinuity 138 at or near one or both of the edges 112 and 122a (and as shown by notch 134' of the back panel 104 in FIG. 7). In still other embodiments, the panels 102 and 104 may have a second notch 140 disposed at a lower area of the margin 108 as shown in FIGS. 5 and 6.

[0033] With reference to FIGS. 6, 7, and 8, in some of the embodiments, the sheet protector 100 may include a reinforcing strip 142 disposed in the margin 108 between the panels 102 and 104. As shown in FIGS. 7 and 9, in embodiments including a notch, a top end 144 of the strip 142 may be angled complementarily to or congruent with the notch (e.g., notch 134 of the front panel 102), with the top end 144 of the strip 142 being attached or welded to one of the panels

(e.g., the front panel **102**). In binding embodiments, the sheet protector **102** may include one or more binder holes **146** formed through the margin **108** and, in relevant embodiments, through the reinforcing strip **142**.

[0034] Additional embodiments of the sheet protector **100** are shown in FIGS. **10**, **11**, and **12**. In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. **10**, the top edge **112** of the front panel **102** may be cut so that the top edge **112** of the front panel **102** angles away from the top edge **112** of the back panel **104**. In addition, rather than being substantially linear, the margin weld line **130** may be curvilinear from the inner weld line **128** to side edges **122a**.

[0035] In the embodiment shown in FIG. **11** and analogous to the embodiments described above, the inner weld **128** may extend to a location that is short of the top edges **112** of the panels **102** and **104**, which is indicated by reference alpha I. In the three-ring binder embodiment shown, the inner weld line **128** may extend to a location that is between a top binder hole **146a** and a center binder hole **146b** (as opposed to the embodiments in, e.g., FIGS. **5** and **6** in which the inner weld line extends to a location at, near, or above the top binder hole). In addition, the outer weld line **126** may also extend to a location that is between binder holes **146a** and **146b** (as indicated by reference alpha O).

[0036] Those skilled in the art will understand that the preceding embodiments of the present invention provide the foundation for numerous alternatives and modifications thereto. For example, rather than folding the sheet material **116** about the fold line **118**, the sheet protector **100** may include two separate panels **102** and **104** that are welded along the entire extend of side edges **122b** between the top edges **112** and the bottom edges **120**. These other modifications are also within the scope of the present invention. Accordingly, the present invention is not limited to that precisely as shown and described in the present invention.